

question asked of Orchard pointed to a point that has been much discussed and generally considered a vital one. It was this:

"Mr. Orchard, at any time in the course of your imprisonment have you been subjected to any force or duress with the object of getting you to make a statement or confession or have any promises been made to you for that or any other purpose?"

Orchard paused a moment and looked very grave. It was plain that he instantly appreciated the weight and the drift of the inquiry and in his reply he showed that his mind was clear to the point of keenness. "I have never at any time admitted that I have made any statement or confession," he said. "I want to make that point clear. But I will say this in addition. At no time in my imprisonment have I been subjected to any force or duress with the object of getting me to make a statement or confession. I have never at any time admitted that I have made any statement or confession."

Orchard said that he had read what the newspapers had said about him and the Haywood trial and was very much interested in the trial. He was present in the remark of one of the taleman to the effect that he took the *Ladies Home Journal*, and asked what that was. Orchard said he took the *Ladies Home Journal* and asked what that was. Orchard said he took the *Ladies Home Journal* and asked what that was.

Then Keppeler Robinson, from way down East, came in and took him away.

Gov. Gooding this afternoon made this statement:

"I have sometimes feared that Orchard would get the idea that some promises would be made to him in exchange for his confession. I have never been contemplating. Once when I was talking with him he stopped me with the remark: 'I wish you and my country further on this line. I might think that you wished to make me some promise, and I don't expect any and don't want any.'"

"It is indeed a pity that on the very first there has been no intention on the part of the prosecution to offer Orchard any immunity."

"It has always been intended to put him on trial after the cases of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are disposed of, and to hang him if he is convicted. That intention still prevails."

Meantime the prisoner is calmly awaiting the day when he is to be taken to the gallows and put upon the gallows. He has the placid, serene air of a man whose future is fixed and whose mind nothing can shake.

It is probable that Orchard will be in the position in which he stands and his importance to the prosecution. It seems extremely probable that he will make the strongest kind of a confession.

The changes in Harry Orchard since the day he was arrested are largely physiological. Some days he looks like a man who has changed his life, but this is not the case.

SLOW WORK GETTING A JURY.
Challenges Deplete the Box Faster Than Can Be Filled.

Boise, Idaho, May 16.—There was no morning session of court to-day on account of the funeral of Judge Nugent.

At the afternoon session progress was pretty slow toward jury getting, but just before adjournment there was a great triumph for whisks. Joel Matthews had 'em, and they are now on the ground.

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STEAMSHIP LINES STAND PAT

ISMAI SAYS THERE'LL BE NO YIELDING TO STRIKERS.

Crew of La Touraine Delayed the Sailing of the Ship Tuesday Until They Got Paid for Freight Handling—Vessels of Other Lines Get Away on Time.

The arrival of J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, on the new White Star liner Adriatic yesterday, was looked forward to by the striking longshoremen in the hope that a change of policy favorable to the men would follow. After a conference with other officials of the company, however, he announced that he was satisfied with the company's policy and would not be changing it.

Mr. Ismay had a conference lasting two hours in the lounge room of the Adriatic as soon as the vessel was berthed with General Manager Franklin of the White Star Line, General Manager Lee of the Red Star Line and H. Thomas, operating manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company. When the conference was over he was asked if his coming would have any effect on the policy of the companies regarding the strike.

"It will not," he replied. "I have received a complete statement from Mr. Lee and Mr. Thomas and am thoroughly in accord with their policy. We will make no advances, but will stand pat on the position taken since the strike began. That is all there is to the subject."

Before the French line steamer La Touraine sailed there was a sort of shore mutiny among the crew over a demand to be paid for discharging and loading the ship before the vessel sailed instead of waiting until she was out at sea as is the usual custom.

The crew found a leader in Jules Fornet, a six foot fireman, who harangued 150 firemen and thirty sailors on the pier in French. He told them that they ought to make sure that they were paid for the extra work in discharging and loading the ship before the vessel sailed.

Mr. Ismay asked if they could not wait as usual until the ship was out of port, as the making out of pay lists would delay the sailing. Fornet said a compromise was impossible.

Capt. Manis called up General Agent Forrester, who had been asked for the crew. The outcome was that the men were paid before they returned on board, which delayed the sailing of the ship two hours. While the dispute was going on many hundreds of striking longshoremen were on the opposite side of the street and began to cheer.

The North German Lloyd steamship Rhein sailed yesterday for Bremen at 10 o'clock. The ship was loaded with cargo and passengers. The crew was paid before they returned on board.

At the pier of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken it was said that the strike was practically over. The crew was paid before they returned on board.

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HAS INSPECTED CONSULATES.

Congressman Madden Coming Home With Suggestions to Congress and the President.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 16.—Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago has arrived here from a tour of Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, where under the authorization of President Roosevelt he visited and inquired into the workings of the American consulates, with the view to incorporating the information obtained in legislation for the improvement of the consular service.

Mr. Madden told the correspondent of THE SUN that the result of his inquiries led him to believe that much red tape could be eliminated. The President, he thought, should be empowered to promote or change men whose qualifications showed they were more responsible posts without referring his action to the Senate for confirmation. This move would keep the President and the Department of State in close touch with questions relating to the commercial interests of the country.

The consular service, Mr. Madden thinks, ought to be confined to Americans and foreigners, who have other interests besides American at heart, should be removed. The consuls should be in touch with the commercial interests of America and sufficiently patriotic to devote themselves to the interests and the development of American trade.

Mr. Madden will continue his investigation in London and Scotland. During his tour of the Continent he studied the canal systems. He was astonished to find what an enormous amount of shipping there was by way of the canals. All heavy freight not needing to be moved rapidly is carried on the canals, leaving the railroads free for more important traffic. He means to take up again at the next session of Congress the question of the development of American waterways.

OPEN DOOR A FARCE.

Pekin Correspondent of London "Times" Complains of Conditions in Manchuria.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 17.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times complains of the Japanese negation in practice of the open door policy and of equal opportunity in Manchuria. Englishmen, he says, have been patiently waiting for months for a settlement of the customs question at Dally, and British merchants at Newchwang are suffering from a serious handicap.

Goods entering Manchuria through Dally do not pay duty. They are mostly of Japanese origin and are handled exclusively by Japanese. Goods entering through Newchwang pay full duty. Moreover, owing to the preferential tariff instituted by Japan in favor of Dally, freight charges on goods from Newchwang to the chief distribution centre of Manchuria, Kwangcheung, amount to 5 shillings a ton more than from Dally, which is a longer distance.

Another important question is the protection of trade marks. China is being swamped with Japanese imitations of British goods and there is no redress. Great Britain, Germany and France signed reciprocal agreements for the protection of trade marks, but Japan was not willing to join them. The question of copyright also requires adjustment. English text books, published at Tokyo and purporting to be published by English firms, are being used at the Pekin University.

SEDLMEYER'S PICTURE SALE.

Reburn's Portrait of Mrs. Monteth Brings 150,000 Francs—Other Prices.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 16.—At the Sedlmeyer sale to-day Reburn's portrait of Mrs. Monteth sold for 150,000 francs. The same artist's portrait of Mrs. Pattison brought 112,000 francs, and his Col. Ramsay and Miss Rolfe sold for 10,500 francs, and his Mrs. Hume for 78,000.

Two ladies brought the River Stour, by Constable, brought 32,000 and 29,000 francs respectively. Romney's portrait of the Marchioness of Herford sold for 32,000 francs. Lawrence's Countess of Darley, 27,000 francs, and Reynolds's Lady Somerset for 18,000 francs.

GRAND JURY IGNORES RUFF.

Refuses to Return Any Indictment on His Testimony—Spreckles and Heney Balked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Grand Jury to-day listened to Abe Ruef for an hour and ten minutes, and then after considering his testimony for an hour failed to return any indictments.

From the downtown demeanor of members of the prosecution it was evident that the Grand Jury was not impressed with Ruef's testimony. In fact, it looks as though members of the Grand Jury didn't believe what Ruef told them, and that Heney and the other prosecutors made a big mistake when they induced Ruef to turn State's evidence.

All the members of the jury refused to discuss Ruef's testimony, but it is evident that the Grand Jury is not pleased with the conduct of the prosecution and that the members believe Ruef is being coached by the prosecution to give such testimony as Spreckles and those back of the prosecution desire.

The general opinion about town is that the Grand Jury has been misled by the testimony of Spreckles and those back of the prosecution. It is believed that the Grand Jury will return indictments on Ruef's testimony.

All the politicians believe that Ruef will order to save a remnant of his fortune. His lawyers had been expensive and he foresaw that if he fought the many indictments against him he would have little left. So he confessed, under promise of two or three years in the State prison.

DR. ROBERTS MODERATOR.

Presbyterian Assembly May Vow Him Executive of the Church.

COLUMBIA, Ohio, May 16.—Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, for years State clerk, was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church here to-day.

He defeated the Rev. Francis E. Marston of New York among others for the position. A movement is under way to make the moderator the representative head of the Presbyterian churches in the United States. It is planned to give him an administrative council and to give him power to act between assemblies.

The special committee appointed a year ago, while not ready to report, will make important recommendations affecting the church into one large executive committee. Dr. Landrith, who was the last moderator of the Cumberland Assembly, delivered the sermon. He will be chairman of the committee on overtures.

Called to His Door and Shot Dead.

ALBANY, May 16.—Alonso P. Hewitt was called to the threshold of his home in Renaissance style and shot dead, the bullet entering his neck. Who committed the deed is not known, but a daughter of the dead man said that she heard the voice of his brother, who was with him, at the time Hewitt was called to the door.

EFFACING THE BORDER LINE

JOYOUS ANNUAL LOVE FEAST OF THE CANADIAN CLUB.

The President and the King Toasted With Cheers and Saved With Song—Ex-Secretary Shaw Tells a Story With a Point—Speakers From Across the Line.

It's coming yet for a' that—That man to man the world o'er Shall brethren be for a' that.

This seemed to be the sentiment at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York, held last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The affair assumed the proportions of an international jubilee.

The dinner was not one of those affairs to which folks come late to be fashionable, because evidently they had attended other functions given by the Canadians and knew there would be something doing every minute. So at 7 o'clock, the time set for the diners to assemble, they were on hand to the number of about 500.

Perhaps it was sight of the decorations that tickled them, for they did not waste much time getting enthusiastic. Just back of the guests' table were draped large English and American flags with the beautiful white salt banner of the Canadian Club in the center. Around the galleries were the flags of the two nations and up where the women were to assemble later American beauty roses were strewn in profusion.

At each table was a set of small American and small English flags, which were later used abundantly in singing by the guests.

Pipe Major Roderick Bane MacKenzie, a veteran of the Seventy-ninth Gordon Highlanders, came on with the soup. He stands 7 feet 2½ inches in his stocking feet and weighs 300 pounds, and the way he played his pipe brought the diners to their feet. He played the Canadian anthem, "The Maple Leaf Forever," and the tune carried home in fine style. Just behind the pipe player stood a giant in full regalia of the Black Watch. He also was a giant in stature and soon had a line of enthusiastic persons prancing around him. Suddenly the musician changed the tune to "Yankee Doodle." This promptly brought a laugh.

Then a party of merry souls in the far corner who evidently came prepared to keep things moving started chanting:

And once again before me rise
The great and good men of the
Valley, timber clad, where stands
My Canadian home.

To meet the mighty man
Land of uncounted, untold hills,
When shall we meet again.

President Neil Macpherson had been trying for fifteen minutes to get order, but after that little verse had echoed around the room it took some time to straighten out the diners. For some time the speaker was only a single thing as a ringing toast to the President of the United States that brought attention. The band played the "Yankee Doodle" and the speaker, who was a stranger here and was unable to cash them. He asked Ralph if he could not introduce him to some of his friends who might help him out. Ralph introduced him to Vreeland, saying that as Vreeland had rich relatives he might help him up. Vreeland in turn introduced him to Pollock and two checks, the one for \$60.70 and another for \$80, were given by Vreeland to Pollock as a witness.

They went down to the bank on which the checks were drawn and had them certified. Then Pollock took the smaller check to Vreeland and the other to Pollock. Pollock, who in turn took it to the cashier of the American Express Company, a personal friend, who cashed it. Schoenfeld says that Pollock, who showed several retaining the balance for a debt Pollock owed to him. Pollock alleges that he never got a cent from Schoenfeld, but the latter got a cent from Pollock. The latter was off on the pretext that they would have to wait a couple of days to see if the check was cashed. Pollock admitted having forged the endorsement of the Minneapolis firm to whom the check was payable. Pollock said he had to hand to be \$800 check to Schoenfeld to cash, but admits that the latter had refused to attempt to put it through.

Pollock stoutly refused to give an explanation as to where he got the checks. He pleaded not guilty and further than that refused to say a word.

On the other hand, counsel for the American Express Company, agreed to produce Schoenfeld at any time to testify and he was not obliged to give bail for his appearance as a witness.

Who the "rich relatives" of young Vreeland were could not be learned. Lawyer W. J. A. Caffery, who defended him, declined to say. When he was originally arrested cash bail in the sum of \$1,500 was furnished for Vreeland by Martin F. Doyle of 108 Greenwich street.

Young Ralph's mother is a well to do widow, who gave a \$15,000 parcel of property at 1234 Fulton street, Brooklyn, to bail check on West Point. She was arrested and fell into the arms of her two daughters who were with her in court and cried out:

"Thank God! I hope this will be a lesson to him to keep better company."

PRIME MINISTERS AROUSED.

Colonial Representatives Stirred Up Over Their Treatment in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 16.—The irritation of the colonial Prime Ministers with the Government was further voiced to-day by Sir William Lyne, Minister of State for Trade and Customs of Australia, who in an address to the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London complained that they had been treated unfairly at the conference.

The Government's action, he said, had been negative throughout. It had negated everything the colonial representatives wanted the Government to do. He complained that the press was excluded from the conference against the wishes of a majority of the members and the Government had issued to the public only just what it wished to have published. It was remarkable, he said, that the daily official summary gave a good resume of the speeches of the Imperial Ministers and a bad one of the others.

Two of the Ministers, Messrs. Asquith and Churchill, he said, had adopted an almost offensive attitude towards the Prime Ministers. Mr. Lloyd-George was the most reasonable Minister they had to deal with. Sir William declared that as a new generation arose in the colonies they would lose the feeling of kinship with Great Britain unless something was done to sustain it by interchange and commerce and a quickening of means of communication.

Sir William said in conclusion that the representatives from Australia would return home with a feeling of great disappointment.

PILOT AGAINST THE KAISER?

Shot Fired at an Automobile Ten Minutes Before the Emperor's Pass.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, May 16.—According to the *Mittag Zeitung* what may have been an attempt to shoot the Kaiser occurred in the neighborhood of Wiesbaden. A high power automobile was running between the villages of Ehrenheim and Hattersheim when a revolver was fired at it. The bullet passed harmlessly over the heads of the occupants. Ten minutes later the Kaiser's car passed.

It is assumed that the person who fired the shot mistook the first car for that of his Majesty. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the shooter.

SOLDIER BRIBED TO KILL CAZAR.

Details of the Recent Plot Differ From Those Given Out at First.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 17.—Correspondents at St. Petersburg are now sending versions of the alleged plot against the Czar differing considerably from the story telegraphed in detail a couple of days ago. While some repudiate the whole story, those who confirm the main fact say there was no great organized plot, but that a soldier, prompted by sudden remorse, went to the commander of the guards and confessed that he had received a large sum of money from the revolutionaries to kill the Czar. The man was arrested and the money was found in his belongings.

Jamaica's New Governor Arrives.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 16.—Sydney Oliver, the newly appointed Governor, who succeeds Sir Alexander Swettenham, resigned, arrived here to-day, and was given a magnificent reception.

Caruso Dodges That \$200,000 a Year Story.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 16.—Caruso, who is now singing at Covent Garden Theatre, was questioned to-day as to the statement of the *Echo de Paris* that he had said he was under engagement to Heinrich Conried for a salary of \$200,000 a year. He intimated that the subject was not one for discussion. An intimate friend of Caruso declares that the *Echo de Paris* story is nonsense.

THE DAY AND NIGHT

Completed at an expense of \$30,000.

A Shave at Any Old Time
Realizing that the tipping evil is un-American, I prohibit tips. Sunday morning you are generally compelled to shave in the barber shop. Drop in and take advantage of up-to-date service. Refined and particular men will find I have made ample provision for immediate, polite and efficient service. I employ 25 experienced barbers. 12 manicurists and a chiropodist. A shave, with shine and brushing, costs you 20 cents.

General N. W. Ticker.

MARTINE
1418 Broadway
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

HELD FOR STEALING CHECKS
CASE LOOKS LIKE ONE OF RIFLING THE MAIL.

Checks Had Been Sent by Banks Law Publishing Co. to Out of Town Creditors—Vreeland and Ralph, Who Were Implicated, Discharged—Owitz Held.

Louis Owitz, 20 years old, who lives at the Bowery branch of the Y. M. C. A., was held in \$2,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of grand larceny by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs police court. He is one of the four young men arrested last Monday for passing a \$60.70 check and attempting to cash another for \$80, the checks having been stolen after the Banks Law Publishing Company had drawn them on a downtown bank and sent them by one of its messengers to the Post Office to mail to out of town creditors.